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Calendar No. 756

99TH CONGRESS 2d Session | SENATE | REPORT 99-354

HR 210

DESIGNATING SEGMENTS OF THE CACHE LA POUDRE RIVER IN THE STATE OF COLORADO AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SYSTEM

AUGUST 1 (legislative day, JULY 28), 1986.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. MCCLURE, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, submitted the following

REPORT

ORIGINAL

[To accompany S. 1819]

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, to which was referred the bill (S. 1819) to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate certain segments of the Cache la Poudre River and the South Fork of the Cache la Poudre River in Colorado as a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments to the text and recommends that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

1. On page 2, delete lines 3 thru 5 and insert in lieu thereof: "map number FS–56 and dated March 1986, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, each to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture; except that those portions of the segments so designated which are within the boundary of Rocky Mountain National Park shall continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior:".

2. On page 2, line 13 delete "township 6" and insert in lieu thereof: "township 8".

3. On page 3, delete lines 3 through 6 and insert the following after the period on line 2:

> With respect to the portions of the river segments designated by this paragraph which are within the boundaries of Rocky Mountain National Park, the requirements of section 2 shall be fulfilled by the Secretary of the Interior through appropriate revisions to the general management

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plan for the park, and the boundaries, classification, and development plans for such portions need not be published in the Federal Register. Such revisions to the general management plan for the park shall assure that no development or use of park lands shall be undertaken that is inconsistent with the designation of such river segments as a wild river. For the purposes of the segments designated by this paragraph, there are authorized to be appropriated $500,000 for development and $2,500,000 for land acquisition.".

4. On page 6, line 5, strike "such sum as may be necessary" and insert in lieu thereof: "up to $150,000".

5. On page 6, line 9 delete "States" and insert in lieu thereof: "States: Provided, That in no event shall the contribution of the United States exceed $150,000.".

Purpose of the Measure

The purpose of S. 1819 is to designate approximately 75 miles of the Cache la Poudre River in Colorado as a unit of the National Wild and Scenic River System.

Background and Need

The Cache la Poudre is one of Colorado's finest rivers—it drains more than two thousand square miles of land east of the Continental Divide, with its lake headwaters in Rocky Mountain National Park. The mainstem flows down from an alpine lake through a long, high mountain valley and then through steep-walled canyons before it opens up to head east onto the plains and through the cities of La Porte, Ft. Collins and Greeley, before joining the South Platte River.

The South Fork of the Cache la Poudre starts just below Iceland Pass and drops approximately 4 miles through Rocky Mountain National Park and into the Comanche Peak Wilderness area. The South Fork descends through spectacular alpine valleys, notably Pingree Park, and then winds through the Cache la Poudre Wilderness area, a wild stretch of river cutting a tight and pristine canyon, to join the mainstem.

The history of the river is reflected in its name given by the early French fur trappers, Cache la Poudre or "hide the powder." Just exactly who hid the powder has never been established with certainty. Several accounts concur that the cache in question was made by trappers caught in a snowstorm just below the mouth of Poudre Canyon. It may have been William Ashley's party making their way up the Platte to the Green River. Whether or not Ashley's trappers made the famous cache, his party was almost certainly the first to enter the Poudre's mountain gate.

The river and its corridor support a broad range of outdoor recreation activities: an excellent cold-water fishery, designated by the State as well as excellent hiking, picnicking and camping. Besides the fact that the Cache la Poudre is a beautiful river corridor and offers easy access to the nearly 2 million people of the Front Range of Colorado, the river has long stretches

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of free-flowing river mileage on the eastern front range of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado.

Since the 19th century, the Poudre River, from its headwaters, has been intensively managed for importation, storage and conveyance of water. The earliest transmountain diversion structure in Colorado carries water from the headwaters of the Colorado River into the headwaters of the Poudre River. Numerous small reservoirs exist on tributaries to the Poudre River in these upper reaches. Nevertheless, the Poudre River mainstem and the South Fork of the Poudre River have remained undammed above the canyon's mouth northwest of the City of Fort Collins.

Designation of 75 miles of the Cache la Poudre River in north-central Colorado as Colorado's first Wild and Scenic River is the result of long-standing efforts to strike a balance between conservation and water supply interests regarding the use and protection of a unique and valuable river resource in northeastern Colorado. Eighty-three miles of the mainstem of the Cache la Poudre River and the South Fork of the Cache la Poudre River northwest of Fort Collins, Colorado, were eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The U.S. Forest Service has studied the 83 miles of the upper reaches of the river and recommended 62 miles for designation.

Controversy over designation of the river as Wild and Scenic has raged for many years as water supply interests advocated exclusion from designation of numerous segments of the river for proposed dam and reservoir sites. These sites included the Idylewilde, Indian Meadows, Elkhorn, and Grey Mountain Dam and reservoir sites on the mainstem of the Poudre, plus the Rockwell dam and reservoir site on the South Fork of the Poudre River. Conservation interests, on the other hand, sought inclusion of the 83 eligible miles of studied river because of its beauty and vitality as a source of wildlife and waterfowl, for use by fishermen, hunters and boaters of all types, as well as for its historic, geologic and scientific value.

In enacting this legislation, Congress has relied upon the joint recommendations of conservation and water supply interests. Those recommendations are the result of lengthy deliberations. Congress has enacted those recommendations in the Cache la Poudre Wild and Scenic designation.

The premise upon which those recommendations were based are as follows: Recognizing the superior recreational and aesthetic values of the River, conservationists and water-supply interests supported the designation of the entire stretch of the mainstem from the mountain headwaters to just below the town of Poudre Park, as well as most of the South Fork, a total of 31 miles of "wild" river and 44 miles of recreational river. Thus construction of the proposed Elkhorn, Idylewilde and Indian Meadows Dam and Reservoir sites on the mainstem will be precluded. The entire South Fork of the Cache la Poudre is designated, but for the small proposed Rockwell Reservoir site which lies between two segments designated as wild river.

Recognizing the feasibility of storing water below the designated segments, conservationists and water-supply interests supported termination of the designation at a point just below Poudre Park and above the Grey Mountain Dam and Reservoir site. Water sup-

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pliers have decided to focus their interest in future water and energy needs outside of the designated segments. The Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District currently holds water rights and a FERC preliminary permit for a newly-proposed project in connection with the Grey Mountain Dam and Reservoir site, the off-channel Cache la Poudre Forebay site and the off-channel Glade Reservoir site. These sites are excluded from designation so that water and energy development utilizing these sites will not be prohibited in the future as a result of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act designation, providing all permitting requirements are satisfied and provided thorough consideration is given to reasonable measures for minimizing any impacts on the designated segments of the Wild and Scenic River, as is discussed further in the following paragraphs. The cities of Greely and Fort Collins have owned property and water rights for many years in connection with the Rockwell site, in anticipation of the possible construction of a reservoir on that site. Any project proposed in the future for the Rockwell site will be subject to the provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, including 16 U.S.C. sections 1278 and 1281, and all pertinent regulations.

Legislative History

S. 1819 was introduced on November 1, 1985 by Senator Armstrong and Senator Hart. On February 21, 1986, the Subcommittee on Public Lands, Reserved Water and Resource Conservation held a hearing on S. 1819.

At a business meeting on July 16, 1986, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources ordered S. 1819, as amended, favorably reported.

Committee Recommendations and Tabulation of Votes

The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, in open business session on July 16, 1986, by unanimous vote of a quorum present recommends that the Senate pass S. 1819, if amended, as described herein.

The rollcall vote on reporting the measure was 17 yeas, 0 nays as follows:

YEAS	NAYS
Mr. McClure	
Mr. Hatfield*	
Mr. Weicker	
Mr. Domenici	
Mr. Wallop	
Mr. Warner	
Mr. Murkowski*	
Mr. Nickles	
Mr. Hecht	
Mr. Evans*	
Mr. Johnston	
Mr. Bumpers	
Mr. Ford	
Mr. Metzenbaum*	

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Mr. Bradley*
Mr. Bingaman*
Mr. Rockefeller*

*Indicates vote by proxy.

Committee Amendments

The Committee amended S. 1819 in two substantive ways along with a number of technical and conforming amendments.

Amendment number 1 provides for a new set of maps reflecting the segments of the river that are administered by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior for the portions of the river segments in Rocky Mountain National Park.

Amendment number 2 is a technical amendment changing a township number.

Amendment number 3 provides that the segments of the river designated within Rocky Mountain National Park be administered by the Secretary of the Interior and provides specific authorization for appropriations for development, land acquisition, and the study identified in section 3 of the Act.

Amendments numbered 4 and 5 limit the contribution of the United States to the study to a maximum of $150,000.

Section-by-Section Analysis

The basic components which led to the introduction of legislation proposing the Cache la Poudre River as a Wild and Scenic River are reflected in section 1 of S. 1819, which amends section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, 16 U.S.C. 1274, by designating 75 miles of the river in various wild and recreational segments.

Section 2 of this legislation is a savings provision which discusses the protections for the Wild and Scenic River values and water supply interests in this legislation.

Section 2 contains three broad concepts: (1) to recognize and protect the existing water supply management regime for the river; (2) to assure that the Wild and Scenic designation will not be used to prohibit the permitting of a project utilizing the Grey Mountain site entirely downstream from all designated segments, but also provide the basis for requiring reasonable measures, through the permitting process, to minimize impacts on the Wild and Scenic River segments; and (3) to clairfy and define the reservation of water established by the designation of the Cache la Poudre as wild and scenic, in relation to Colorado and Federal law.

Section 2 begins by recognizing that the inclusion of the designated portions of the Cache la Poudre River into the Wild and Scenic Rivers System will not interfere with the exercise of valid existing decreed water rights to water which has heretofore been stored or diverted by means of the present capacity of storage, conveyance, or diversion structures which exist on the date of enactment of this legislation, or the operation and maintenance of such existing structures. While section 2 provides that the Wild and Scenic River designation will not be used to prohibit development of proposed Grey Mountain Dam, Reservoir and hydropower facilities, the section also provides that project sponsors and Federal, State and local agencies with permitting authority over the project

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are required to consider reasonable measures in the planning of the project, for minimizing any impacts of the project on the designated Wild and Scenic River segments. These measures can be included as conditions of the permits by the permitting agencies who have authority to require such conditions. It is recognized that, subject to reasonable mitigation measures, construction activities may have some impact and that project facilities may be visible from certain portions of the Wild and Scenic River corridor. See 36 CFR Part 296.5 (a), (b), 296.6. However, no implicit approval or disapproval of any specific construction activity is implied by the foregoing sentence.

The terminal point of Wild and Scenic River designation below Poudre Park was chosen so that the maximum water level of a reservoir at the Gray Mountain site will not exceed 5,640 feet in elevation. This water level ceiling protects from inundation of the segments designated under this Act and provides as additional assurance to the residents of Poudre Park that Wild and Scenic River designation will protect against encroachment of reservoir levels through Poudre Park.

In order to provide designation of the Poudre River to a point below Poudre Park, and at the same time provide for the development of a reservoir at the Grey Mountain site, section 2 recognizes that it may be necessary to relocate existing Highway No. 14 into the Wild and Scenic River corridor to provide access to Poudre Park and its residents around the project facilities. Road relocation also includes the consideration of reasonable meaures by permitting authorities and the project sponsor to minimize any impacts on the designated segments. It is noted that the potential relocation of the road is permissible only under these circumstances because the road currently exists and is needed for access by residents of Poudre Park. The acceptance of the potential need for road relocation is not intended as precedent to allow road access to any other private inholdings currently without access bordering a wild and scenic river.

Section 2 contains a congressional finding that water and energy development located entirely downstream of all designated segments and carried out in accordance with this savings provision is not incompatible with designation of segments of the Cache la Poudre River under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, given the unique circumstances of siting of the proposed projects in this instance. This provides the requested assurance to water supply interests that water and energy development will not be prohibited because of designation under the Act and meets the concern of conservation interests that the designation of the river must be taken into account in project planning.

The last sentence of section 2 recognizes that inclusion of segments of the Cache la Poudre River in the Wild and Scenic River System creates a Federal reserved water right in those segements and that this water right shall be adjudicated in the Colorado court system, and shall have a priority date as of the date of passage of this Act.

Section 3 is self explanatory.

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COST AND BUDGETARY CONSIDERATIONS

The following estimate of the cost of this measure has been provided by the Congressional Budget Office:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, July 22, 1986.

Hon. JAMES A. MCCLURE,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the attached cost estimate for S. 1819, a bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate certain segments of the Cache la Poudre River and the South Fork of the Cache la Poudre River in Colorado as a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them.

With best wishes,
Sincerely,

RUDOLPH G. PENNER, *Director.*

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

JULY 22, 1986

1. Bill number: S. 1819.

2. Bill title: A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate certain segments of the Cache la Poudre River and the South Fork of the Cache la Poudre River in Colorado as component of the National Wild and Scenic River System.

3. Bill status: As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, July 16, 1986.

4. Bill purpose: S. 1819 would designate certain segments of the Cache la Poudre River as components of the National Wild and Scenic River System and authorize grants and technical assistance to the City of Fort Collins, Colorado for a study of a possible national recreation area in the proposed wild and scenic river area. The bill authorizes the appropriation of $500,000 for development, $2,500,000 for land acquisition, and $150,000 for the study.

5. Estimated cost to the Federal Government: The estimated cost of designating segments of the Cache la Poudre River as components of the National Wild and Scenic River System and performing the proposed study are summarized in the following table:

[By fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Authorization level	3.2				
Estimated outlays	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0

The costs of this bill fall within budget function 300.

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Basis of estimate: The estimate assumes that the full amount authorized in the bill will be appropriated in fiscal year 1987. Outlays have been estimated on the basis of information from the National Park Service and the City of Fort Collins.

6. Estimated cost to State and local governments: The City of Fort Collins would fund 25 percent of the cost of the national recreation area study, at a cost of about $50,000. Otherwise, enactment of this bill would not affect the budgets of state and local governments.

7. Estimate comparison: None.

8. Previous CBO estimate: On March 20, 1986, CBO prepared a cost estimate for H.R. 4350, a bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and for other purposes, as ordered reported by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, March 19, 1986. Section 101 of H.R. 4350 is nearly identical to S. 1819, but unlike the House bill, S. 1819 authorizes specific appropriation amounts, which are reflected in this cost estimate.

9. Estimate prepared by: David Smith and Theresa Gullo (226–2860).

10. Estimate approved by: James L. Blum, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

Regulatory Impact Evaluation

In compliance with paragraph 11(b) of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee makes the following evaluation of the regulatory impact which would be incurred in carrying out S. 1819. The bill is not a regulatory measure in the sense of imposing Government-established standards or significant economic responsibilities on private individuals and businesses.

No personal information would be collected in administering the program. Therefore, there would be no impact on personal privacy.

Little, if any, additional paperwork would result from the enactment of S. 1819, as reported.

Executive Communications

The pertinent legislative reports received by the Committee from the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture setting forth executive agency recommendations relating to S. 1819 are set forth below:

U.S. Department of the Interior,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, DC, 20240, February 26, 1986.

Hon. James A. McClure,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. Chairman: This responds to your request for our views on S. 1829, a bill "To amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate certain segments of the Cache la Poudre River and the South Fork of the Cache la Poudre River in Colorado as a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System."

We recommend enactment of S. 1819, if amended as suggested below.

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S. 1819 would designate several segments of the Cache la Poudre River in Colorado as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. It would also direct the Secretary of Agriculture to provide grants and technical assistance to the City of Fort Collins to carry out a three-year study of a potential national recreation area on an 18.5-mile segment of the Cache la Poudre River within Fort Collins.

The Cache la Poudre River was studied for potential designation as a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System by the U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. We therefore defer to that agency as to the designation of river segments outside of areas which we administer. However, we strongly recommend that the bill be amended to retain those portions of the river within Rocky Mountain National Park under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior.

The bill would provide that all designated segments shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. Segments (A) and (C) contain river mileage with Rocky Mountain National Park. Segment (A) includes 9.7 miles of the river which is totally within the park, and 1 mile of this segment constitutes the common boundary between the park and the national forest. Segment (C) includes 4 miles of river within the park. We recommend that the first section of the bill be amended to indicate that portions of the river now within the park will continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior. This will avoid overlapping responsibilities and maintain current efficiencies and effectiveness of managment. We further recommend that, for those segments designated within the park, the boundary and planning requirements of section 3(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act be satisfied in connection with the general management planning process for the national park.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of the report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely.

P. DANIEL SMITH,
Deputy Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, DC, March 19, 1986.

Hon. JAMES A. MCCLURE,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you requested, here is our report on S. 1819, a bill "To amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate certain segments of the Cache la Poudre River and the South Fork of the Cache la Poudre River in Colorado as a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System."

The Department of Agriculture recommends that S. 1819 be enacted if amended as indicated.

S. 1819 would designate approximately 75 miles of the Cache la Poudre River within the Roosevelt National Forest as a National

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Wild and Scenic River. This inlcudes the entire main stem from its origin at Poudre Lake to Poudre Park and the entire South Fork except for approximately 2 miles at the potential Rockwell Dam site. Thirty-one miles would be classified as "wild" and 44 miles as "recreational." The bill would reemphasize provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act—stating that the river designation would not interfere with the exercise of existing decreed water rights that have been developed at the time of enactment and would specify that designation would not preclude downstream developments. S. 1819 in section 3 would provide for a study of an 18.5-mile corridor along the Cache la Poudre River through the urban growth boundaries of the City of Fort Collins to the Weld-Larimer County line for possible designation as a National Recreation Area. The Department of Agriculture through the Chief of the Forest Service would be directed to provide grants for up to 75 percent of the cost of the study and technical assistance to the City of Fort Collins to carry out the study. The Secretary of Agriculture would be directed to transmit a comprehensive report containing the results of the study to Congress.

In April 1985, the Cache la Poudre River Study Report was transmitted to Congress. This report covered 83 miles of the river above Ft. Collins. None of the 18.5 miles within and adjacent to Ft. Collins was included in that study. The report recommended designation of 62 miles of the river. The landscape is representative of the features commonly seen along the Colorado Front Range. The combination of the landform, vegetation, water, and other physical and natural features contributes to the attractiveness of the Poudre River. Our recommendation included 41 of the 62 miles of the main stem from the source at Poudre Lake to the Roosevelt National Forest boundary and the entire 21-mile length of the South Fork with the exception of approximately 2 miles near the Rockwell Dam site. This recommendation is very similar to the designation in S. 1819 except for one segment of the main stem. The study report recommended that a 15-mile segment from Rustic, Colorado, upstream to just below the tunnel rest area not be designated because it is almost entirely in private ownership. We recommend that this segment be delegated from designation in S. 1819.

The special provisions of Section 2 are apparently included to be more specific as to how the provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act are to apply to the Cache la Poudre River. The provision related to compatibility with possible water resources developments downstream from Poudre Park apparently is intended as a congressional finding of compatibility rather than a case-by-case administrative determination as called for in Section 7 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. We have no objection to Congress making this determination, but it is not clear as presently written. We would be happy to work with the Committee to clarify this provision.

The study called for in S. 1819 would require the Forest Service to offer technical assistance and provide a grant of up to 75 percent of the study costs to the city of Fort Collins for a study through the city. The Secretary of Agriculture would also be responsible for transmission of the report to Congress. The purpose of the study is to determine possible suitability of the area as a National Recrea-

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tion Area. We believe that study of this segment of the Cache la Poudre for its recreation potential and value to the community is worthwhile; however, we believe it is a State or local responsibility rather than a Federal responsibility. The Department of Agriculture would be willing to provide technical assistance through appropriate agencies, including the Forest Service, to the State or the City of Fort Collins if either were to undertake such a study. If Section 3 is retained in the bill, it should be revised to delete the provision for Federal grants, leaving the primary responsibility for the study with State or local government.

In conclusion, we support the designation of the Cache la Poudre as a Wild and Scenic River as described in S. 1819 with the exception of the segment between the tunnel rest area and Rustic, Colorado. We do not want to discharge the effort by Fort Collins or the State to undertake a study of the river resource through their community; however, we do not believe that Federal funding of such a study is appropriate given the primary local benefits and other competing demands for Federal funds.

It is estimated that the cost of implementing this legislation, if amended as we suggest, would be approximately $500,000 for development, $63,000 for easements and rights-of-way, and $722,000 for operation and maintenance over the next 5 years. The estimated cost of the National Recreation Area study within the city of Fort Collins would be an additional $150,000.

The Office of Management and Budget advises there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

RICHARD E. LYNG, *Secretary.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 12 of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill S. 1819 as ordered reported are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, exiting law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT

PUBLIC LAW 90-542

(82 Stat. 906)

* * * * * * * *

SEC. 3. (a) The following rivers and the land adjacent thereto are hereby designated as components of the national wild and scenic rivers system:

(1) * * *

* * * * * * * *

(53) OWYHEE, OREGON.—The South Fork from the Idaho-Oregon State line downstream to Three Forks; the Owyhee River from Three Forks downstream to China Gulch; and the Owyhee River downstream from Crooked Creek to the Owyhee Reservoir as gen-

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erally depicted on a map entitled "Owyhee, Oregon" dated April 1984; all three segments to be administered as a wild river by the Secretary of the Interior. After consultation with State and local governments and the interested public, the Secretary shall take such appropriate action as is required under subsection (b) of this section within one year from the date of enactment of this paragraph. For the purposes of this Act with respect to the river designated by this paragraph, effective October 1, 1984, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as necessary for the acquisition of lands or interests and such sums as necessary for development.

* * * * * * *

CACHE LA POUDRE, COLORADO.—The following segments as generally depicted on the proposed boundary map number FS–56 and dated March 1986, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, each to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture; except that those portions of the segments so designated which are within the boundary of Rocky Mountain National Park shall continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior:

(A) Beginning at Poudre Lake downstream to the confluence of Joe Wright Creek, as a wild river. This segment to be designated the "Peter H. Dominick Wild River Area."

(B) Downstream from the confluence of Joe Wright Creek to a point where the river intersects the Easterly North-South line of the W½SW¼ of Section 1, Township 8 North, Range 71 West of the 6th P.M., as a recreational river.

(C) South Fork of the Cache la Poudre River from its source to the Comanche Peak Wilderness Boundary, approximately four miles, as a wild river.

(D) Beginning at the Comanche Peak Wilderness Boundary to a point on the South Fork of the Cache la Poudre River in Section 1, Township 7 North, Range 73 West of the 6th P.M., at elevation 8050 mean sea level, as a recreational river.

(E) South Fork of the Cache la Poudre River from its intersection with the easterly section line of Section 30, Township 8 North, Range 72 West of the 6th P.M., to confluence of the main stem of the Cache la Poudre River, as a wild river.

With respect to the portions of the river segments designated by this paragraph which are within the boundaries of Rocky Mountain National Park, the requirements of section 2 shall be fulfilled by the Secretary of the Interior through appropriate revisions to the general management plan for the park, and the boundaries, classification, and development plans for such portions need not be published in the Federal Register. Such revisions to the general management plan for the park shall assure that no development or use of park lands shall be undertaken that is inconsistent with the designation of such river segments as a wild river. For the purposes of the segments designated by this paragraph, there are authorized to be appropriated $500,000 for development and $2,500,000 for land acquisition.

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